NEW YORK HERALD.

JARES GORDON BENNEUP. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE S. W. CORNER OF PULTOS AND NAMEAU STR.

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THE WEEKLY REKALD, one is Salvedus, of the contempt, or the per agent to discount to the contempt, or the per agent to discount to the contempt per agent to discount to the contempt per agent to the contempt, but to include a product or the total part of the Continue, both to include products or the total part of the Continue, but the contempt per agent mouth of California to the time of the 1 this and the agent mouth of

THE PANILY HERALD on Westmostry, as four cours per copy, or \$2 per change.

JOB PRINCING executed with negliger, chargeness and de-

No. 319 Volume IXV AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLOW GARDEN, Broadway .- Masses and Faces-WINTER ... ARIEN. Broadway, opposite Sond streat.-BOWERY CHEATRE, Bowery.-SPALDING & BOGERS

WALLAUK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- PLATING WITH LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, No. 634 Broadway. -- PRY-

NEW HOWERY THEATRE, Howery,-Cartain Kyb-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and vening - AETEC Children - Laving Curtosities, &c. - Ross BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.-Buntusquas, Songa, Dances, An.-Usen Up.

CANTERBURY CONCERT SALOON, 563 Broadway.-

COOPER INSTITUTE ADDRESS ON THE PACIFIC SAIL-MOAD, BY HON GEO S.

New York Thursday, November 15, 1860.

The accounts from the South this morning are highly interesting, but we have only space to refer our readers to the despatches in another part of to-day's paper for particulars.

The National Democratic General Committee held a meeting last evening, and adopted an address, on the exciting political topics of the day, to the Breckinridge and Lane electors. The document is given in another column.

The Republican General Committee held a meeting last evening, and after a long and stormy discussion adopted a series of resolutions with refe rence to the recent election, by no means calculated to allay the excitement existing in the Southern States. The resolutions referred to may be found in another part of to-day's paper.

The Young Men's Union Club met at their headquarters, Broadway, last evening. It was expected that the Hon, Mr. Billiard, of Alabama, would address them on the great issue of the day. That gentleman, however, was prevented by pressing business from attending. The meeting was addressed by ex-Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, who entered into the questions now affecting the Union, and recommended a coalition of the conservative men of the country for the preservation of our common rights.

We have received a letter from Belize, Hondo ras, dated September 27, which states that the yellow fever had broken out on board the British ship of war learns at Truxillo. Eleven of her men and two of her officers had died with it, and a great many more were down with the disease, among them Captain Salmon. She subsequently sailed for Jamaica, and on her way up was spoken by the British mail steamship Wye, and reported thirty-three dead, with still a heavy sick list. The town of Belize was quite healthy, the yellow fever having entirely disappeared for more than two weeks. Business wa very dull. A large number of passengers and a large quantity of specie came down on the packet which arrived on the 10th. Among the passengers were Wm. H. Coffin, C. W. Duseldorff and William Binney, all of whom came down to look after their commercial interests, which were endangered

by Walker having taken Truxillo. President Martinez, or Nicaragua, in a proclama tion thanking the people for their patriotic efforts during the recent fillbuster excitements, urges the necessity of the five republics of Central America becoming consolidated, for their greater strength and security, under the title of the Republic of Central America, and offers, for his part, to lay down all his authority at the feet of a central government.

On the 4th of last month the American bark Henry left Antwerp for Savannah, with a cargo of various productions intended for exhibition at the Georgia State Fair. This vessel, the Pricurseur says, is the first of a line destined to carry on di rect commercial intercourse between the Southern United States and Europe, and her departure on that account attracted considerable attention. Among the articles are products not only of Bel glum, but of several German provinces. The car go is in charge of two pupils of the High School of Commerce of Antwerp.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last

evening, an appeal of Mr. Hurst, the principal of the male grammar school in the Nineteenth ward, from the decision of the local board in that ward, dismissing him without sufficient reason, was re ferred to the newly organized Committee on Ap peals. The Committee on Salaries and Offices re ported in favor of paying the salaries of the illegally dismissed teachers of the Fourth ward from the 16th of May, the time of their illegal discharge, till the 16th of July, when they were discharged again with rather more formality. The report was a lopted, after a short resistance on the part of Commissioner Waterbury and others, and its adoption puts the Fourth ward difficulty finally at rest. The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported in favor of concurring with the local board of the Fourth ward in appointing Thomas Fitzgerald a trustee in that ward in the place of John Oliver. whose office was declared vacant in consequence of his removal from the ward.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the rooms of the Historical Society, before the members of that body and a very respectable and appreciative audience, by the Rev. James C. Fletcher. The subject was "Brazil and the Bearillans.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. Lat transacted no business of importance A communication was received from the Comp troller showing the condition of the county finances The balance in the treasury on the 8th inst. amount ed to \$674,501. The Board adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Emigration Commissioners held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. It was decided to have all the old furniture and other stores remaining at Quarantine removed to Ward's Island to The matter of the payment of the rent of Dr. Gunn's house at Quarantine was referred to the President and Counsel of the Board for their opinion. The number of emigrants arrived for the week was reported to be 1,619, which brings the Lotal since January 1 up to 93,392. The sum in the hands of the bankers to the credit of the Board at present is \$14,981.

At the investigation into the Kolver murder at New Lotts, Queens county, held before Coroner Wood yesterday, the two Sprotts -father and sonwho had been arrested on suspicion, were honorably discharged, and the evidence adduced was sup posed to implicate another man named Lambert The inquest is adjourned to Saturday.

The Spanish steam frigate Barenguels, Command-

er De Aris, arrived at this port last evening fro Havana. She came here for ropairs, and will proreed to the Navy Yard, Bookiya, where she will he taken on the dock. The Burenguela mounts 57 gune, and carries 390 men.

Beef cattle were very plenty yesterday, but the demand was good, and prime cattle broughs full prices. Other kinds were a shade lower. Milch cows were firmer. Veals were in demand at full prices. The market for sheep and lambs was steady, but prices were 20c. a 60c. per hea. lower. Swine were plenty, and common were a shadlower. The total sales for the week were -5,650 beef cattle, 134 cows, 771 veal calve, 17,287 sheep and lambs, and 10,862 swine.

cotton market yesterday, under the inflance of the foreign news, was steather and more active; the tales footed up between 3 000 and 4 000 bales. Floar was rather beavy, but the foreign intelligence tended to sustain prices, while the sales were moderate and prices unchanged. Wheat was more active, but prices were with out change of moment: the transactions embraned parcels in transit, on the spot and on speculation. Own was rathe better and more active, with salas of Western mice. off at and in store at 69c. a 71c., Western yollow at 72:, round do at 71 %c , and prime North Carolina white at 78s a 81c. Pork was dull and cheaper: sales of mewere made at \$18.96 a \$19, and of prime at \$13.50. Sugars were beavy, but unchanged, with sales of 700 a 806 bhds. Coffee was quiet: a small lot of Rio soid at 150 Freights were firmer, and corp and sheat were engaged, in bulk, at 13d. a 13 %4; wheat, in bulk and ships' bags, at 1354d. a 14d., with flour at 3+ 9i.; to Lon don wheat was cogaged, in bu'k, a. 154 , and flour at 4s.

The "Impending Crists"-The North and the South-Message of Governor Brown,

of Georgia. We devote a considerable portion of our available space this morning to the extraordinary message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State, on the subject of her existing federal relations. This document is will be observed, presents, not the remedy of disunion for Southern grievances against the North, but the policy of reprisals and legislative measures of retaliation against any and every State of the North whose existing laws disregard and violate the constitutional rights of Georgia on the subject of slave property.

Governor Brown, as a fisgrant example of the Northern nulli'ying States complained of, takes up Massachusetts and her stringen criminal legislation against the Fugitive S ave law of Congress. Against this legislation of said State he proposes, should any citizen of Georgia hereafter suffer from it in the loss of a slave or slaves, that reprisals be made by the State of Georgia upon the property of citizens of Massachusetts, wherever it can be seized, to the full value of said slave or slaves, and for the indemnification of the owner thereof

In addition to Massachusetts, the Northern States guilty of nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, specially enumerated by Governor Brown are Vermont, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island Connecticut, New York and Wisconsin. Against them, but particularly against Massachusetts. he not only proposes the remedy of reprisals, but a discriminating State tax upon their manufactures of twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Should they still continue derelict, he further recommends the repeal of the penal laws of Georgia, so far as the citizens of the offending States may be concerned, whereby their property and their lives in Georgia will be left without any legal protection. The Governor, next suggesting a general convention of the Southern States on the disunion question, concludes by calling for the appropriation of a million of dollars for defensive

Such are the salient points of this remarkable message. It is not a secession document, per se, but it is brimfull of revolutionary combustibles. In connection with the direct disunion programme of South Carolina, and with the sympathizing movements initiated in Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, it would be folly to attempt to disguise the gloomy and threatening clouds which cover our whole Southern horizon. In South Carolina what we have to dread is not disunion meetings, manifestoes, speeches and resolutions, nor is it the declaration by her approaching State Convention that South Carolina is an independent reblic: but it is some violent collision betw the State and federal authorities after the act of secession. This revolutionary collision between the State and the United States we hope will he avoided by the utmost forbearance on both sides. If thus avoided, the Union may not only be saved, but it may be restored to something like its original harmony in all its parts.

But assuming that in the way indicated we shall escape the practical first blow of disunion, we cannot hope to escape through this impend ing ordeal without a serious shock to the financial, commercial and general business relations of the whole country, from New York, the great business centre, to the remotest boundaries of the Union. Already the business relations of the people of the Southern States with the North have fallen into a very unsettled condition from the prevailing disunion excitement, which radiates from South Carolina to Virginia, Mississippi and Florida. Before this condition of things can be improved it must become worse: for we cannot expect to better it until we shall have passed the crisis of disunion.

Assuming that, through the pacifying agen cles of forbearance and conciliation, the Union will pass the crisis unbroken, we may next look, for its future security, to the spontaneous formation of a powerful Union party, North and South, and to a great and decisive national triumph of this party in 1864. Let us weather this storm, and we shall hear no more of disunion in the South, and no more of the Gree. pressible conflict" in the North, as the policy of the general government; for a great U party will come to the resone, and standing faithfully to all the compromises and compact of the constitution, will restore a sense of curity to the South and a spirit of concord between the two sections which we have not

enjoyed for balf a century. Meantime we rely upon the discretion of the administration at Washington in reference to the threatened secession of South Carolina. Her people are wild with the idea of an independent government. Let them be treated with the indulgence which the crisis demands, and within the month or more intervening to the action of their Secession Convention, the "sober second thought" may begin to work among them. But should the Convention declare South Carolina an independent State, having no further connection with the government at Washington, still let forbearance and kindness be the policy of the administration. We doubt not that this will be the policy disclosed in Mr. Buchanan's annual message to Congress, and it is to be hoped that Congress, and the re publican party in Congress, acting in the same spirit, will seek rather to reconcile South Carolina to the Union than to push her people to open rebeilion.

· laratton of the English Government

Lord John Russell's despatch to the British Minister at Turin sets at rest all docht as to the course which the English government will pur sue in regard to Naples. The protests of Russia, Prussia and Spain have happily, exercised no influence upon it, and in dectaring that it sees no reason to I lame the course pursued by the King of Sardinia, it lends him a moral eup port which enables him to treat with indufference the hostile demonstrations of the other Powers

But the chief value of this document lies in the fact that it impares renewed confidence to Italy at a time when France seems as vio disposed to play fast and losse with her Backed by English pinion, Count Cavour will be emboldened to persevers in the independent course which has hitherto rendered him the master, justend of the instrument of French policy.

The interference of the French Admiral at Gaeta may not mean more than a desire to prove to the world that the Italians are still in leading strings Events have, however, advanced too rapidly for people not to perceive that France is at present following. rather than airecting, in Italian affairs. The Constitutionnel may trace out programmes of the Emperor's intentions, but it is clear to the simplest observer that it is Count Cavour's views, and not his own, that at present shape

his course. The object of the Emperor in throwing obstacles in the way of the annexation of the Duchies, the Marches, and again of Southern Italy, was not so much to prevent the consummation of those events as to secure the meeting of a general Congress, which in concert with Russia, has been his pet project ever since the Orimean war. But the other covernment: Sardinia included, preferred encountering any risks to entering upon new territorial arrange ments, in which it was clearly intended that there two Powers should alone be the gainers. The Warsaw Conference was convened ostensibly for general objects, but in reality to secure an understanding as to a Congress. The same jealousy and distrust which bad before so frequently defeated i ngain caused its failure. Austria wisely resolved to encounter all the hazards of a doubt ful war rather than to enter into a Congress with a sovereign whose traditions of the political arrangements of 1815 constitute a legacy of vengeance.

And war she certainly will have. In no other way can France compel the vindication which she has been so long seeking. The intimation conveyed in Count Cayour's recent speech, that six months would see a change in the opinions of the great Powers in regard to Venetia, was not vaguely spoken. Neither have the enormous military preparations which France is now engaged in been undertaken on mere speculative grounds. She sees that the attack upon Venice s but the question of a few months, and she is arming to dictate terms to both Austria and taly when the tide of war is rolled back into Lombardy. It will be then her time to insist upon the Congress which she has hitherto so vainly labored to bring about. It is a question, however, whether Italy will be satisfied to submit the arbitration of her destinies to a body whose members have neither sympathy for her sufferings nor an interest in the re-establishment of her rights.

THE CHARGES OF THE FOUR HUNDRED .- We are very much relieved in our minds on being able to present to our readers the following clear and satisfactory statement of the cost of the grand ball which Peter Cooper & Company gave in honor of the Prince of Wales. The whole number of subscribers to the ball was four hundred, and forty thousand dollars were paid in to the treasurer of the committee. He now reports as follows:-

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE RALL IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALDS IN ACCOUNT WITH 1TH TAXABURES.

۱	To expenditures of the committees on-		
1	Invitation-(lease H. Brown's bill)	255	-
١	Tickets and finance-Sundry bills	606	
ı	Reception-Sun try bills	144	
١	Music and house-Sundry bills	6 410	
١	Decorations-Sundry buls	7.644	
ı	Supper and floor-Sundry bills	12,465	00
d	Police and carriages-Sundry bills	845	63
ì	To proceed to Canada	Dil.	
١	To proceed to Washington	nil.	
d	By the Secretary (clerk hire, printing, sta-		
d	Balance.	1,075	
ı	Danate	12,200	•
l	Total	141,006	65
١	To engiceed check for \$30 65 sept to each of the		57 Th
	four hundred members of the committee	12,260	00
ı	By amount received—		
ı	From the four hundred members of the Gene-		
å		40,000	00
ı	For thirty three supplementary tickets issued	-	1000
d	by order of the Executive Committee, at		
I	816 cach	495	00

For proceeds of articles left over from the 611 65

By balance brought down in favor of the committee.

E.E. New YORK, Nov. 12, 1860

E.E. New York, Nov. 18, 1860

E.E. New York,

This is all very well. A fair and square statement. We have danced; the iddler has been duly paid. Peter Cooper & Co. have shown that if they were not quite au fail to matters of ballroom etiquette, and were incapable of laying down a secure salta tory platform, they are well acquainted with the financial aspect of such matters. Now we hope that Mesers. Boole & Co., who got up a ball ostensibly for the Japanese Princes, but really for the delectation of their rowdy con atituents (whom Peter Cooper & Co. strictly tabooed), will be good enough to let us have their little bill, so it may be squared up before New Year's Day. Peter Cooper & Co. have iven Boole & Co. a good example, and we ope that Boole & Co. will profit by it. And ne word more, especially to you, Boole & Co. you could not find a better auditing committee than that which approved the above bill. If they approve your account we will warrant that it will be promptly paid, and you will no:

THE PRINCE'S VISIT AND THE LONDON PRESS. We perceive that some of the English papers, following in the wake of the London Times. are publishing very elaborate attacks upon the institutions of the South, founded upon a false report to the effect that the Prince of Wales had been insulted at Richmond. The British jourcalists take the ground that the alleged affronts offered to the Prince and the gentlemen of his mite are evidences of the barbarism of slaveholders, and thereupon they preach long homi-

suffer at the polls. Otherwise - well, as the

French say-that depends. Let us have your

items, at any rate. We don't want that Japa

nese bill hanging over us any longer. So hurry

up, Messrs. Ecole & Co., and a very good morn

hee, which would come with much more propriety from the old facties of Exeter Buil than from percons who account themselves as entightened iournalists. The fact about the matter is that the Prince was not insulted at Richmond. The story was set on foot by some attachés of the minor journals and arrists of the picture papers the former being in a sersit for an item and the latter for a cut As con as the statements appeared in New York they were promptly contradicted in the HERALD. no less than three of our correspondents being on the ground, while the 'special" of the Londen Times was iding away his time at Balti more. Subsequently the Duke of Newcastle declared, not once only, but many times, that the royal party had been most courteously treated everywhere in the United States. With all these facts before them, some of the London papers persist in attacking the South. After the grand evation we gave to the Prince, and the many-expressions of surprise and delight with which the accounts of it were received by the very highest personages in the royal party, this conduct on the part of a few bigoted and ignorant scribblers is impertinent and absurd.

THE FALSE PROPHETS OF WALL STREET-BE-FORE AND AFTER ELECTION.- We have printed to day the celebrated "Appeal to Business Men." which was issued on the day before election by a number of prominent merchants and bankers of this city. It was the theory of these false prophets that the peace of the country could only be preserved by securing the election of Lincoln; that if the vote of this State should be given to the fusion ticket, and the choice of the President thereby devoive upon Congress, we should have a winter of disaster, and so on; whereas, the triumph of Lincoln would settle the whole question, pacify the South and promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North. If anybody is in a condition of ignorance as to the real result, so far, of Lincoln's election, the means of enlightenment are close at head. So far from pacifying the country, Lincoln's election has already caused a political panic at the South and a financial crisis at the North. Had the question of the succession been submitted to the House the contest would have been confined entirely to the politicians. Lincoln's defeat would have been certain, and in the meantime the country would have gone on in the same way as ever, for the solid interests of the nation never suffer from Congressional broils. Now, however, the matter is directly before the people. The North attempts to bully the South, and the South retorts by declaring for secession in any event. This state of things naturally alarms business men in both sections, and therefore we are on the verge of national ruin. The causes which have led to the panic of 1860 are far deeper and more important than those which brought about the revulsions of 1837 and 1857, and the results will be consequently much more disastrous. The future of the republic is. just now, a great deal darker than any of us

care to confess. This is the selemn truth about the matter. and it wears quite another aspect from that which Booth, Kuapp & Co. predicted. They are false prophets, and bave helped Northern tanaticism to bring ruin upon the republic. We hope that they will read over the stock list attentively, and then lie as quietly as possi ble in the beautiful bed which they have made

A BLACK REPUBLICAN SCARE.—The black republican leaders and journalists are beginning to recognise the force of the whirlwind that is rising against them, and to seek for palliatives and remedies. The silly Times thinks it has found a cure for its black republican evils, and tells the world that "it is simply to provide by law for paying to the slaveholders the value of their fugitive slaves, instead of restoring them."

This is the old fallacy of "emancipation and compensation." It is entirely beyond the range of the mental calibre of the Times to touch the results that must flow from the logical develope ment of its proposition. It proposes that the federal government shall pay the compensation, which means that the money shall be taken in part out of the pockets of people in the North, and part out of the pockets of those in the South, to make up a compensation of fifty per cent to the slave owner. The unequal bearing of this scheme is one of the least of its objections. It did not occur to the silly Times to ask what the federal government would do with these emancipated fugitives. There would be no need of their running off into the cold climate of Canada; many of the Northern States already exclude free negroes from their limits; and the laws of the slave States prohibit emancipated negroes from remaining or returning to them. Even New York State, under black republican rule, thinks a pegro requires the addition of \$250 to make him as good as a white man for voting purposes, but even that will not entitle him to hold office. We incline to believe that in view of the little love for the negro which black republicanism is evincing, the addition of a usand free negroes a year to the population of our rural districts would soon bring about the passage of a law prohibiting their immigration to this State. The world is rapidly learning that a state of domestic servitude is the wisest state in which a large negro population can live in community with the white race.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION-A REVOLUTION IN Politics.—The politicians are busy preparing for the municipal election, which comes off next month; and judging from the regults of the November election, and studying the aspect of affairs around us, we are disposed to think that wonderful revolution in city politics is about to be developed. The city is now divided into three leading factions—the Mozart democracy, the Tammany democracy and the republicansthe other little cliques which sprang up like mushrooms during the late campaign being of no account whatever. There is no national question involved in the coming contest, nothing touching the politics of the country or the tate, no President to be elected, nothing at issue but the spoils-who shall have the disbursement and the plunder of the ten millions of dollars which the unfortunate taxpayers are to replenish the treasury with is the only point to be decided at the polls. There is not a ghost of an excuse to bring the almighty nigger into the field; the almighty dollar, pure and simple, is the question.

Now, from all we can see, and from the result of the recent election, it seems exceedingly probable that the republicans are going to sweep every office under the charter, and we learn

that they are already laying the wires most skillfully and scientifically for that object They have just won one election and put a republican President in power. After the 4th of Mar h next the Custom House, the Post Office and all the federal offices in the city will be at their disposal, and with this immense influence they will approach the grogshop politicians, who usualty elect our officials The Mozart and Tammany sections of the democracy, it is known, are tremendously bostile to each other, although peither of them is loyal to its own section. We know that in the late election many of the grogshop politicisns, both of Mozert and Temmany, were cheating their own friends on the county ticket; while pretending to support the candidates of their own faction, they were really helping to elect the candidates of the enemy. Nothing is easier than for the smart managers of the republican party to promise the same place in the Custom House or the Post Office to ten different greedy grogshop politicians in return for their assistance, and this is no doubt just the game they will play.

With the large amount of patronage at their command in the federal offices, after the 4th of March, and the city offices, if they should carry this election, the republican party never had so much power or so much money as now; hence we expect to see a total revolution in the politice of the city after the Charter election, and to find the metropolis, body and bones, in the bands of the republicans. Then the idols of Tammany and Mozart will be overthrown indeed, and the temples deserted. Both these factions will be absolutely swept away. Fernando Wood the father of Mozart, and Elijah Purdy, the father of Tammany, will be shipped on the same boat for a voyage up Salt river, and all their followers will be shipped off with them, making a precious cargo, which may the Gods protect

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1860.

ESPATCHES PROM THE PACIFIC—APPAIRS AT SAN JUAN ISLAND The War Department has received a heavy mail from the Pacific. Col. Wright, commanding the Department o Oregon, writing from Fort Vancouver, states that every thing was quiet at San Juan Capt. Hept had been re stored to command, and the mand was in the joint occur pancy of both governments. Matters remain, therefore adition as they did under the instructi of Gen. Scott, and will so remain until the questions in

MR LINDSAY'S MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Lindsay had a protracted and friendly interview with Secretary Case to day, respecting the matters con nected with his visit to this country. It is understood by does not come in any official capacity. The matters at lasue having been thoroughly discussed by Mr. Lindsay before the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston and Phiadelphia, the government were fully aware of the objects of his visit and what he poses to do before he reached here. It extremely doubtful, however, whether anything will b accomplished under this administration. The Presiden is too much absorbed in home affairs to touch this sub jest now. THE BUSHAN MINISTER

The Russian Minister was with the Secretary of Stat for some time this moraling.

W. C. Jewett has just arrived here, and has placed the possession of the administration important matters is regard to Pike's Peak, showing the urgent necessity of Perritorial organization for that region It is unders the President will recommend such a measure in his arge to Congress.

There is considerable talk here about Sam Houst John Micor Botts and Andrew Jackson Donelso outhern members for Liucoln's Cabinet.

It is said that charges are preferred at the Navy De-partment against muster machinists in Northern savy yards that they opposed Breckturidge. Members who cen defeated are now clamorous for the deposi

of the delinquents.

THE TRUE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN EARSAS. Gov. Medary, of Kansas, asserts that the crops are short in that Territory, but that the stories of destitution and starvation reported by Hyatt are new to the citizen of Kansas. Many may find it difficult to procure sub intence there this winter, as well as in ot The arrangement of the disposition of the public lands proposed by the President will be entirely satisfactory, and is the most judicious that can be made. The crops of

APPOINTMENTS

Deputy Postmaster at Newcastle, Pa.

Lieutenant Colonel Gardner has, in the ordinary rou of business, been relieved of the command of Fort seded by Major Anderson, who is next to him in rank in the First regiment of artillery

The Presidential Election.

THE PROBABLE RESULT OF THE RESULTON IN NEW JERSEY.

TRESSY.

TRESTON, N. J., Nov. 14, 1860.

TRESTON IN J., Nov. 14, 1860.

The official vote of New Jersey is now in. The following persons are elected electron:—Wm Gook, democrat; Joseph C. Berublower, republican; Charles E. Einer, republican; Edward W. Ivins, republican, and lasac W. Soudder, republican. The three Douglas democrats are elected by from 3,000 to 4,000 anjority.

The straight Douglas ticket carried just enough votes from Mesers Frown Wurtz, Consict and Brewer to defeat them. Mesers Frewer and Wartz are defeated by some 150, while the others lose it by from 100 to 300 in some parts of the State the people voted as though the news of the fusion had never reached them.

Take all the roton together, there is a majority of from 3,000 to 4,000 against Lincoln.

GEORGIA.

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLES, Nov. 14, 1860.

Bighty-three counties (odioin) give Lincoln 167,031

Douglas, 84,631; Breckingings, 11,335; Bell, 5,003 Lincoln's plurainty 22,700, and will probably reach 23,000

Enjority over all 5,000.

Gov. Morgam's Private Secretary.

Alasay, Nov. 14, 1860
Geo. Blim. Jr., has resigned as Private Secretary of Gov. Mergan. It is said he will resume practice of law is New York
Lockwood L. Doty, a gentleman inexceptionable in every respect, and deservedly popular with all parties, is appointed Private Secretary in place of Mr. Blim. Mr. Doty was Deputy State Treasurer, from 1850 and 1858 and has been Chief Clerk of the Executive Department for two years past. two years part.

John H. Lins ey, now Deputy Clerk, has been appoint
ed Chief Clerk.

It is reported that a despatch has been received from duledgeville, stating that Mr. Douglas is exceedingly in a some place, probably in Mississippi. Fallures in Baitimore,

Reported Illness of Senator Douglas

The money market is very tight. There is no discounting by the banks.

Two firms on market street bave temperades payment.

Fallure in Cincinnati. Cincinnati, Nov. 14, 1860.
Eletner & Fisher, flour doalers, have failed, and man assignment. Their liabilities are not stated.

The Burch Divorce Care Postpe By agreement between the counsel, the trial of the divorce came was postsoned this morning until Monda, next. The consent of the connect of the connect of the connect for Mrs. Surch to the withdrawal of the St. Louis depositions relieves the came of one of its most obnoxious features. It is said that among the great mass of depositions still on lie, the admission of which will be attenuously contended for, are many of a character equally obnoxious to Mrs. Surch's attorney, and equally dangerous to his success if substantiated.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

RAYARRAI, Nov. 13, 1800.

The steamship Augusta, from New Yors, arrived at ybee at tweive o'clock, and at the wharf at half-past five

Fire at Sarmin, C. W.

Sarmin, C. W., Nov. 14, 1880.
Intelligence has just been received that the Nova western filling Company's warehouse at Eagle Harbolake Superior, has been burned, with the winter supplies. The machinery was saved.

The Canada at Botton.

Roccos Nov. 14—11 P. M.

The steamship Canada, from Hamas, is rignated. She will arrive at no port between one and two A. d. Her news has already been telegraphed over the wires. The Remains of Gen. Wm. Walker.

The New Orleans Delta etates that does J. S. West, a devoted friend and well known companior in arms of the late Gen. Wm. Walker, sailed on the Sh mesant, in the schooler foun A. Taylor, for Truvillo, with a view to obtain, if peerbie, the remains of Gen. Walker for his father in Neahville.

Salling of the Europa.
Busnes, Nov. 14, 1860.
The Europa sailed at eleves o'clock, with twenty-sight
exceptors for Liverpool and eighteen for Hallfar.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

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Stocks beavy. Pennsylvania State 5's, 91; Reading Railroad, 175; Norris Ganal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 113; Pennsylvania Railroad, 88 Sight exchange on New York at par.

New York at par.

New York at par.

New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1366.

Cotton—Sales to day, 2,000 bales; prices pregular; makes checked by the difficulty of passing exchange Segardull, and deciline \$\frac{1}{2}c.\$, at 6c a 7: for fair to fully fair.

Mollians To a 30c. The real of the merret unchanged.

Mollians Side at 16. Second 13 for middling. Sales of last three days, 1,200 bales, receipts of three days, 11 800 bales. Sterling 105 a 106.

Cotton dull. Sales to day 1,000 bales.

Altinous, Nov. 14, 1860.

Cotton dull. Sales to day 1,000 bales.

Flour dull and depressed: He ward street, 35 50; Ckly Mills, 35 25; Ohio ts offered at 35 374. Wheat dull and lower; red, 31 30 a 31 35; white, 31 40 a 31 60. Corn buoysht; yellow, 70c. a 72; Provisions quiet and stoady; mess perk, 319 50. Lard, 122. Colles dull.

Philaphysis. Nov. 14. Whitehey dull.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 14, 1880.

Philadelphia. Nov. 14, 1880.

Phour quiet; superfine, \$5.37% a \$5.43%. Wanat dall—rales 5,000 bushe's at \$1.27 a \$1.36 for red, and \$1.40 a \$1.56 for white. Corn dull—rales 2 (00 bushels at 600. Provisions quiet. Whiskey dull at 120 a 22%.

Albany, Nov. 14—51.46.

Provisions quiet. Whiskey dull at 22c a 22 %c.

Flour steady. Wheat, in lots, at \$1 40 a \$1 46 for white Michigau, \$1 26 for red State, \$1 16 for State and 6,000 bushels at 150 Ganda afford, on private terms Ryc.—Sales 2,000 bushels at 85c to 20 at 67m; sales 1,000 bushels at 86c for western mitted, affect Barrey less active; sales 10,000 bushels at 75c for Canula West, 66c. for two rewet State, 73c for iour rowed do, \$26c for with ter. Whiskey—Light sales at 20c.

Burrato, Nov. 14.1 P. M.

ter. Whiskey—Light sales at 200.

BUNALO, Nov. 14—1 P. M.
Figur dull and unchanged. Wheat dull: no sales this
norming; sales yesterday afternoon, 18,000 bushels No. 1
Chiespo soving at 98c. Corn dull, sales 3,000 bushels.
Canal freights steady. Lake imports ro-day—21,000 bush
flaur, 113 Co0 bushels wheat, 14,000 bushels corn. Canal
exports—22,000 bushels wheat, 42,000 bushels corn, 19,000
bushels cats.

flour, 115 C00 bushels wheat, 14,000 bushels corn, 19 000 bushels cats.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; in comequence of tightness of the morey market nothing deing. Carn cuil and bushels at 250, Cans free tightness of the morey market nothing deing. Carn cuil and buser: sales 13 CC0 bushels at 470. One tightness of the morey market nothing deing. 2 250, on wheat, 23 ce on corn to New York Important 2 250, Cans free that steady at 250, on wheat, 23 ce on corn to New York Important 1 CCO bushels barley. Exports—637 600 bushels wheat, 23 000 bushels wheat, 23 000 bushels wheat, 23 000 bushels wheat, 39 000 bushels corn, 1 COO bushels barley. Exports—637 600 bushels wheat, 30 00 bushels onto the sales at 30 00 bushels on the sales at 30 00 bushels white Canada on private terms. Other gratua quiet. Canad freights unchanged. Imports—89 600 bushels wheat, 114 000 bushels corn, 6,500 bushels wheat, 114 000 bushels corn, 6,500 bushels wheat, 114 000 bushels corn, 6,500 bushels having.

Selo bushels peas. Exports—5,235 buls. flour. 86,100 bushels wheat, 3 600 bushels having. Selo bushels bariey.

Flour dull and 100 lower. Wheat firm, but 10 at 140. Important sales 80,000 bushels and 364,000 bushels and 364,000 bushels bariey. Selo bushels bariey. Selo bushels wheat, 110 000 bushels corn. Spinents—1,000 bushels wheat, 110 000 bushels corn. Spinents—1,000 bushels wheat, 150 000 bushels down onto Sight exchange on New York carce, at 2½ a 3 per cont premium.

Cixcussari, Nov 14, 1860. Spinents—1,000 bushels corn and suppressed at 34 75 for superfice. Wheat dull and buyers demand a reduction. Whiskey dull at 1650. Mess pork very dull at \$16.75 a \$17. Hogs very dul. Mess pork very dull at \$16.75 a \$17. Hogs very dul.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14, 1860. 22

Flour unchanged at \$4.75 for superfine. Wheat dull and buyers demand a reduction. Whiskey dull at 1540. Mess pork very dull at \$16.75 a \$17. Hogs very dull, though for good are offered \$6.40 a \$6.50, for present delivery. Money in improved demand. Sight exchange unsettled but advanced 3/2 per cent premium.

OPERATIC MATTERS .- The association of Italian operation artiste, which includes Madame Colson, Miss Louisa Kellogg, Signori Brignoli, Ferri and Susini, has been very successful in the West. The association has given two concerts in Pittaburg, three concerts and an operatic per-formance ("Don Pasquale") in Cincinnati, two concerts and two operas in St. Louis, and thence the tour was to be extended to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and closing in Bulk'o on Monday next. The

opera season will begin in Philadelphia on the evencom, and, with a little more stage experience, will be, they ray, a capital driste.

"La Juive" will be gotten up very finely at the Academy of Music here. It is expected that the management will be ready to commence operations on Wednesday, 21st. ing of the 28th. Miss Kellogg has made a genuine suc-

OPENING OF THE BERGES TUNNEL. -These works are evidently approaching completion. Yesterday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, the first locomotive, with its eprer and a car, passed through from end to end. At tender and a car, passed through from end to end. At the time named, R. H. Berdell, Esq., the President of the Long Dock G-mpany, with Colonel Allea, chief engineer; A. B. Sey mour, Esq., contractor; several geutlemen conceted with reads that will pass through the tunnel, a few stockholeers and all the employes that could get accommodated, stepped on to the car prepared for the initial trip, and the train slowly but steadily entered the cast approach. The track laid down for thu trip is not the permanent one, but answered the purpose for which it was intended very well, and in thirty two minutes from the time the train entered it emerged at the west approach. The return was made in nine minutes, and the enthusiasm of the laborers (who left their work unattended to for the moment) to greet the passing train was hearty and ably responded to.

was hearly and ably responded to.

The grant and imposing appearance of the tunnel was the theme of general comment, and the places where the arching and brick work are completed ware loudly praised by the organization was run through yesterday moraling for the convenience of any who might feel curious for the trip. All enjoyed the trip exceedingly. Thus is opened the great Bergen Tunnel.

Total STRO 'reviously acknowledged 6 446

City Intelligence.

Figure Assurance Society—Annual Menting—The forty seventh annual meeting of the above society took place on Tuesday last, at noon, at the Reformed Dutch church, correr of Fourth street and Lafayotte place. After the reading of a portion of the Scripturen, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Roche, Mrs. Post, the Recording Secretary, read the annual report. Mr. Roche then descripturers, and a leiquent address, after which the frosurer's report was read, which showed the receipts of the past year to be \$2,162 and the expenditure \$2.72 8 75, leaving a balance in hand of \$192 70. The following officers, with itempty-three managers, were elected for 1861:—Ottoctresses, Mendames J. Skidmore 48. Brown and Shadfer. Treasurer, Mrs. M. Post—re elected. Corresponding Secretary, Miss C. Brown.
Figs 18 Bankings Street —Between plug and ten o clock.

FIRE IN BRENAN STREET -Bet ween nice and ten o clock FIGURE IN HARMAN STREET —Bet ween rigo and ten o clock hast night a fire occurred in the basement of the building No. 75 Breekman street, occupied by L. N. Hermans as a boarding house. The fire was caused by Mrs. Hermans, in some accidental manner, with a fluid lamp. The flames were extinguished before the fire aproad beyond the room in which it originated. The damage to the furniture will amount to about \$500. Insured for \$4,500 in the Continental Insurance Company. The building is camaged about \$50; insured.

FIRE IN CEDAR STREET -Shortly after tire o'clock furt bight a fire was discovered on the second from of the building No 23 Codar except, in the paper box manufactory of Settemant Schools. The dance extended one the third floor, and before the date was extinguished the shore was nearly all occurry of the was extinguished the shore was nearly all occurry. The loss will amount to court a folion of 500. Said to be merced. The first laws in occurring by the Gottle Furchs. Receipe Company: some signal samage was done to their presentable by solds. The bounding is damaged to the count of about \$500. Some contour halfing on the eround there of the building. No 21, concluded by W. H. Romaine, declar is brown goods, caught three The property was thrown into the alread, and the area. The origin of the fire is unknown at present, it is under investigation by the Fire Marshal. night a fire was dispoyered on the eccent foor of the

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, C. W., is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Mr. P. O. Brighams, of the United States Army; E. Venables, of Providence, R. I. E. B. Byelow, of Sestion, and Mesers. A. M. Harrison and P. C. T. West, both of the United States Coast Survey, are stopping at the Fift's Avenue Hotel.

Avenue Hotel.

Capt. J. B. Gallie and wife, of Savannah; W. Grange, of Baltimore; O. W. Wilcox. of Springfield, and A. Turner and wife, of New York, were among the arrivals at the Lafarge Boure; exterday.

C. Vibbard and wife, of Albany; H. Wheeler and wife, of Bridgeport; R. Smith, of Washington, D. C.; S. B. Freech, of Predericksburg, and Gol. R. B. Baker, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

w. Thompson and wife, of Washington; J. S. O. Flack and party, of Baltimore; E. P. Gray, of St. Louis; G. G. Smith, of Cuba, and Messes John A. Tardy, Jr., and W. M. Graham, both of the United States Army, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel

Rec. C. M. Iegersoil and Hoe. W. H. Russell, both of Sew Haven; D. damron and D. Griffin, both of Glen Falls; Nrs Center, of Wiscoster; Judge Shipman, of Hartford, Conn.; E. Read, James G. Wiscon and wire, and D. W. Howd, all of Nr. Work; T. F. Langstroth, of Philade-phia; W. James, of Albany, and U. S. Hunting, of Dan-bury, are stroping at the Albemaric Hotel.